# RIO NEWS.

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Vol. XV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 5TII, 1888

Number 4

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RIO DE JANBIRO, FRBRUARY 5th, 1888.

THE experience which the city of Buenos Aires is now suffering through an effort to put domestic servants under police supervision, is one which the municipal and police authorities of this city will be wise to heed before carrying out a similar project. In that city a municipal ordinance was passed requiring the registry of all servants and employés at the police office, which registry, of course, is subject to modifications every time a servant changes his domicile. And the registry must be made in person, according to the statement of local papers ! Of course, such an ordinance is not only vexatious, but it gives the police a supervision over the domestic life of the city which is unwarranted and dangerous. It is generally believed that the Argentine Republic is blossed with republican institutions, but it will be difficult to find more arbitrary official supervision in the most absolute monarchies of Europe, than now exist in that country. When it reaches the pass that a house-holder can not keep a cook or a chambermaid who is not duly registered at the police station, nor hire and discharge a servant without making formal reports, it may be considered about time for a new "declaration of independence." We are glad to note that the Buenos Aires liotel servants, and many connected with bakeries and similar industries, have struck against so obnoxious a regulation, and we hope they will hold out until the municipal authorities withdraw the by-law. In this they certainly deserve the hearty support of every house-holder, lor there must be a check put on the encroachments of officialism, or there will be no living with them. The ordinary provisions of law ought to be sufficient to meet any serious disputes between employers and servants, without the insufferable meddling of such police regulations as these. A beginning has already been made in Brazil in such matters, and a similar regulation has many advocates in this city. We do not anticipate that any strikes will ever occur here, nor that the hotels will be closed up for a fortnight and more as has been the case in Buenos Aires, but the abuses of authority will come and be felt all the same.

WE are inclined to think that some of our colleagues, especially in the provinces, are borrowing altogether too much trouble over the impending change in the government and the probable influence of Conde d'Eu in the administration of public affairs. There

ences in Brazil, and about the suppression of all the liberties which the people now enjoy. But, says one of them, perhaps he has not read the word "brio" written on the Brazilian heart, nor that other word "independencia." If this concerns a change in the form of government, then one may understand that all this is intended simply to arouse popular prejudices and alarms; but if no such change is intended, then it is very silly talk. After setting aside the salie law so that the daughter may succeed, and then marrying her to a foreign prince of high character and acknowledged abilities, it is foolish to begin conjuring up difficulties and aggressions through his influence. If Brazil is afraid of an Orleanist prince's sword and influence, then why was he chosen as a husband for the Princess Imperial? Did any one suppose that he would not use his sword if occasion required it? And has it been forgotten how quickly the Paraguayan war was brought to an end when this same sword was thrown in the scale? He interfered, of course, with the jobbers and contractors who were prolonging the war for purposes of gain, but was that an affront to the "independencia" written on the Brazil-We trust that His Majesty the ian heart? Emperor is still far from leaving his throne to a successor, but when he does we are certain that it will not be the sword, nor the religion, nor the Orleanist training of the Conde d'Eu which will bring trouble on this country. If the criminal records of the day are to be considered, or the vaccilations and bad faith of politicians and ministers, a firmer hand on or near the sceptre will do no harm whatever. We have but little faith in the success of a republic in this country, for self-government seems to be one of the things least understood by its people. What they might do after a lew generations of training and experience we do not undertake to foretell, but what may reasonably be expected at the present moment from any greater degree of liberty than is now permitted may be fairly inferred from the current history of the day. It is not men like the Conde d'Eu that the country has to fear, but rather men like the present prime minister and his political supporters who seek to hold power through makeshifts and artifices rather than sound principles. there is nothing else to fear in the future but the husband of the Princess Imperial, then Brazil has every reason in the world for feeling perfectly secure and content.

gentleman's sword, about Orleanist influ-

THERE seems to be a curious misunderstanding among our colleagues of the daily press regarding the question of the par of exchange, and from what we can deduce, the general opinion favors a reduction of this par from 27d to 24d. We have had occasion on more than one occasion to point out that a reduction of the par of exchange would merely mean that the item "differences of exchange", in the budget would show a derivase while the actual gold payments of the Treasury would be just as we now see them. The foreign creditors of Brazil do not care a straw whether the legal par in the empire is 27 or 24 pence, except so far as its moral influence may go. They have contracted to receive interest and capital in sovereigns, and it is perfectly immaterial to their whether the Brazilian treasury charges on its books a sovereign at 10\$000, or at \$\$889. It is therefore perfectly clear that so far as existing foreign engagements are concerned, Sr. Belisario may make his par 151l to-morrow; five golden sovereigns are annually due on each £100 of stock, and these must be paid. The guaranteed railways are in precisely the same position, for their contracts stipulate that the guarantee of interest must be

to? Brazil is in a very different position from that into which the United States was thrust by the civil war. The American republic raised its loans in American gold currency, and the question of par was of paramount importance. Brazil has raised its foreign loans in sterling, and, as we say above, interest and capital must be paid as contracted for. Whether the milreis be considered as worth 27 pence, or only 24, is therefore of little interest for Brazil's foreign creditors. If the reduction in the par would produce any improvement in the financial position, or bring about a reduction in taxation, or any relief to the taxpayer, we could understand its advocacy. There is, however, not one advantage to be derived from it, save that the Treasury will charge each sovereign remitted at 10\$000, instead of 8\$889, as is now the case. It appears puerile, therefore, to consider a reduction of the par of exchange as a great financial measure. Merchants will continue to recover contracts in gold, or its equivalent; customs duties are already levied on a gold basis, and in many cases much over gold equivalents. Who then is threatened by this reduction of par from 27 to 24 pence? The only answer we can find is that the holders of the 1868 and 1879 gold loan are in danger, and surely the government of the greatest of South American countries will not promote action that can, and will, be stigmatized as repadiation?

OUTSIDE of gold contracts and obligations

however, there are interests at stake in the proposed reduction of the par of exchange which should not be overlooked. In the first place, a reduction in the legal standard to follow a commercial depreciation, when one such change has already been made, may possibly have an unfavorable influence on the credit of the country. It is not exactly like debasing coin with more alloy, but in reality it is putting more paper milreis into the scale to balance the acknowledged standard of one sovereign. If there were good reasons given for the proposed change, on the score of convenience, or uniformity with some other currency, and precautions were taken to facilitate the change without inconvenience and loss, then no one would care to raise a question against it. But no such reasons have been given. Every year the government finds it necessary to pay a considerable sum on account of "differences in exchange," and to reduce this it is proposed to lower the par from 27 to 24 pence. There is a belief current, in addition to this, that the government can maintain the rate at the latter figure, which is, of course, a mere hypoth-For all internal obligations, however, a reduction in the par is nothing more nor less than "scaling," or repudiating. Every one will agree, we presume, that there must be a standard of value for money as well as for everything else, and from this standard current values will be reckoned. That standard is generally conceded to be gold, and in Brazil it is the gold sovereign. All the foreign obligations of the government, of companies and individuals are based upon it, and it is the universally accepted medium of commerce. In its internal obligations the government has not agreed to pay gold, except for the 1868 and 1879 loans, but everybody has known, nevertheless, that the normal value of the milreis is 27 pence, or that 8\$889 is equivalent to one pound sterling. Reducing this standard to 24 pence is therefore a nominal "scaling" of all such obligations  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, or a nominal repudiation of one-eighth. If the internal debt of the country were paid to-day, it would of course is a great deal of empty talk about this paid in gold. What then does all this talk be at about the proposed rate, and no one Cotegipe cabinet.

about reducing the par of exchange amount would complain. But when formal steps are taken to reduce the nominal, and possible, equivalent of the pound sterling by 1\$111, and to repudiate the payment of the whole or any part of that difference, it ceitainly looks like a very dishonorable transaction. Then there is the influence which such a reduction of par will have on rents, wages and prices of domestic products. If the equivalent of the sovereign be so reduced that it will hereafter take 10\$000 to equal what before was calculated at 8\$889, then the money of the country is actually worth less, and all rents, wages, etc., will yield an eighth less if not raised. Commerce will be less affected, because prices are always raised to meet every fall in the exchangeable value of the currency. Wages and rents, however, are not changed so easily. At first sight it may not appear injudicious or prejudicial to make the proposed change, but when the subject is studied more carefully we are inclined to think that the expected suppression of the "differences of exchange" account by transferring its amount to the regular appropriation, will hardly offset the real prejudices which the country must suffer.

> The most notable incident connected with the emancipation movement during the last ten days was a speech in the São Paulo provincial assembly on the 27th ult, by Senator Antonio Prado, in which he took occasion to repeat and emphasize his views on the expediency of immediate abolition. The occasion was a discussion on the recent disorders in Campinas, regarding which the speaker defended the military officer there on the grounds that it was his duty to maintain order and repress all attempts to incite disturbance. He. however, deprecated the use of the military as slave-catchers. It appears, however, that Senator Prado has not been correctly informed regarding the Campinas incident, as the military officer there has allied himself to a group of reactionists who are doing everything in their power to restrain emancipation and harrass abolitionists. And this officer has carried his vexations meddling with private affairs and his arbitrary interference with individuals so far that he is thoroughly hated by the people, and his very presence is quite enough to create a tumult. In closing his speech on this question Senator Prado made the following important declaration:

Mr. President, when I expressed myself on the floor of the Senate on the question of slavery, I declared positively that if the government should not promote a definite solution of this question in the session of the following year, I would go into opposition. I have not receded one single step, one single line, from the ground on which I took my stand on that occasion; but I am thoroughly convinced that the reform will be made by the con-servative party and by the present ministry, be-cause, in face of manifestations of national opinion in the sense of hastening the solution of the ques-tion, no government can maintain itself at the head of public affairs without hoisting the banner of emancipation of the slaves.

There can be no doubt of the sincerity of the S. Paulo senator on this question, nor of his fixed purpose to force its settlement in the next session of parliament, but we are inclined to belive that he is a little too sanguine in regard to the present ministry. There are good reasons for believing that Premier Cotegipe has prepared no new emancipation law, and that he will not undertake to do so. He has repeatedly declared his opposition to any further steps toward hastening emancipation, and he is continually repeating his conviction that any steps in that direction will be fatal to the country. More than that, he is hopelessly behind the drift of public sentiment in São Paulo. It may be that final emancipation will be proclaimed by the conservative party, but we do not believe it will be under the

As for the emancipation movement in São Paulo, no mere description can give an idea of the progress it is making. At the present moment all parties in the provincial assembly are unanimous in favor of immediate emancipation. Even the extremists on the pro-slavery side - men like Moreira de Barros, Conde de Parnahyba, Gavião Peixoto, and others - have liberated their slaves either at once, or at the end of the coming coffee crop. In the assembly the liberals and republicans have openly and unreservedly pledged their support to Senator Prado in his advocacy of immediate emancipation. In reality the only parties in opposition to the movement are the planters of the districts adjoining Rio de Janeiro and the officials and representatives of the imperial government. Were it not for the Cotegipe cabinet and its military slave-catchers there would not be a thousand slaves in São Paulo at this moment, and even as it is we do not believe there will be a slave left in the province - except fugitive slaves - at the end of the current year. In the western districts the movement is spontaneous and the slaves are being liberated by hundreds. In many cases the emancipations are followed by contracts with the freedmen to remain on the plantations as paid laborers. while in others the planters are actually going to the abolition leader of the province, Dr. Antonio Bento, and making contracts for the employment of negro laborers, whether freedmen or tagitives. Hundreds of the fagitives hidden near Santos are finding employment in this way. We are informed also that emancipated slaves, contrary to the common fear, are actually seeking employment, According to a statement made by Autonio Prado in his speech of the 27th ult., not one of the thousand slaves recently liberated in the municipality of Tieté, which is now entirely free, has left the plantations, and this assertion was promptly ratified by the member from that district. In other municipalities the transformation has been effected without the slightest difficulty and without the slightest loss, and not a few planters are already giving their testimony to the effect that the paid freedman is a better and more profitable laborer than the We are glad to record this, for it is a slave. practical demonstration of what we have long ago and repeatedly argued, that the freedmen can be made the best laboring population which it is possible for Brazil to obtain. It will now be interesting to watch the effect of this movement on the imperial government. By the time the next General Assembly opens São Paulo will have made such progress toward the complete abolition of slavery in that province, that no measure short of immediate and unconditional emancipation will be found satisfactory. No half-way measure, like those hinted at, will be acceptable. What has been done voluntarily and freely in São Paulo, without causing loss or embarrassment, will be urged upon the other provinces, with what success time alone can tell. Some day the liberal men of the country will get tired of making concessions and granting favors to mere reactionists - and then the storm will break.

#### THE OTHER SIDE.

30th January, 1888.

To the Editor:

Sir, -Your article in reference to the Custom House authorities, and parcels of late newspapers, surprises me, inasmuch, as the treatment received by you is quite the reverse of that I have experienced at the hands of the gentleman now holding the position of Guarda-Mór. My occupation as water clerk to Mr. Trout compels me to go on board every steamer on arrival that enters this port, and during the time the

Guarda-Mór has held office here, he has never refused to allow me to hring newspapers on shore.

By nearly every steamer, this house receives a packet of late newspapers; I always ask the Guarda-Mór, or if he is not there his adjutant, permission to bring them on shore, and up to the present time have never been refused.

I must tender you the expression of my apology for troubling you. I should not do so, only think it unjust that a gentleman who is always most courteous and obliging should be placed before the public in a wrong light.

> I am, Sir. Your obedient servant, RICHARD FAIRSRAT SHERRARD.

It ought to be well known by this time that the editor of this journal is not accustomed to make charges or complaints without due cause and without being prepared to substantiate them. If the case has been correctly stated, then the complaint certainly can not be described as "nnjust," nor the parties referred to be placed in a "wrong light". Mr. Sherrard's duties as water clerk for one of the leading ship chandlers of this city, certainly give him excellent opportunities for a personal acquaintance with port and customs officials, and were we less familiar with the extraofficial practices of the port, we should say that his testimony is conclusive, and that we have somehow been led into a very perplexing mistake. As the case stands, it ap pears that Mr. Sherrard, the Jornal and the Gazeta get their papers without difficulty or annoyance, and they all consider the guardamôr to be a gentleman and a scholar; while, on the other hand, our insignificant little parcel is first sent to the custom house, then to the postoffice, and then disappears altogether, and our opinion of the aloresaid official is therefore not quite as high. We naturally judge persons and things from our own experience, and that experience is to the effect that we have not only been subjected to the annoyances stated, but that not a parcel of papers has been received at this office for nearly two months. We can not, of course, pay any attention to anonymous communications in the paid columns of the daily press, but if the "Munchausen" of the Paiz will tell us what has become of these parcels, or of that particular parcel which was seen to leave the Trent on the 15th ult., we shall not regret this brief notice of a writer who has the strange taste to masquerade in so questionable a character. There are reasons for believing him to be one of the officials complained of, and we shall be very glad to know that he is only a subordinate who will hereafter carry out the orders of a chief who takes so much pains to oblige Mr. Sherrard and two of our colleagues.

Postscript, -Since the foregoing was put in type, our attention was called to a parcel of papers at the Exchange, addressed to this office, which had arrived on the 1st instant by the La Plata. The compliment of treating the Exchange as a kind of branch office of the News is as delicate as it is-deserved; and we trust that the gentlemen of that important institution will fully appreciate the honor conferred upon them. We take pleasure in offering our sincere thanks for the very high compliment conferred-both upon ourselves and upon the Exchange.

THE BRITISH CHURCH FUND.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE PRESENTED TO THE BRITISH CHURCH FUND AT AN AN-NUAL MEETING URLD AT No. 8 RUA HA CANDELARIA ON 19TH JANUARY, 1888.

Gentlemen,-In presenting accounts for the year just ended your Committee have to report that in accordance with a resolution come to at a general meeting of subscribers held 12th September, 1887, the organ has been thoroughly cleaned and repaired at a cost of 952\$, which has been met by a special subscription got up for the purpose, amounting to 1.150\$000, so that a small balance reverts to the church fund, and is included in the account annexed,

The total receipts for the year just ended (including above) were 10,833\$280 and expenditure 10,854\$731, leaving a balance in hand of 957\$596, or about the same sum of last year.

On comparing the accounts now presented with those of last year, it will be noticed that there has been a considerable falling off in pew rents, which however on this occasion has been compensated for by increased donations during the year; but as the chief part of these consisted of a jubilee offering of 500\$000, a repetition can not be looked for, and as pew rents tend to diminish still more your Committee suggest that an appeal should be made to parties formerly residents in Rio de Janeiro, but now living in Europe, to assist the fund with donations and subscriptions.

Rio de Janeiro, 18th January, 1888. (signed) ALPRED J. YOULR LOVEL J. MULLINS Trustees 11, O. ROMINSON, Hon. Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

Scaro ano

See ono

Receipts.

To Balance from 1886.....

Pew rents.....

Donathins	055 000
Collections in church	683 590
do for repairing organ	1,150 000
Interest on deposits in Bank	13.1 690
	11,8125327
Expenditure.	
By Clergyman's stipend	8,000\$000
Organist's salary	7511 1100
Clerk's do	500 0110
Petty expenses	200 110
Cleaning and remiring organ	952 000
Repairs in church	127 000
Drainage tax	60 000
Gas accounts	61 061
Fire Insurance premium	66 660
Printing and advertising	137 900
Balance to 1888	957 596
	11,812\$327
Statement of balance.	

London and Brazilian Bank in ac-9368950 mrren1...... Cash in hand..... K. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 18th January, 1888. RAINFALL FOR 1887.

From observations made at the district stations of the City Improvements Company in this city.

Rua 1º de Março Christovão Gamboa Botafogo Gloria 80 80 131.50 20 49.50 50.00 23 177.15 151.45 17 115.65 84.55 24 187.20 140.09 18 44.41 24.60 24 0.00 0.00 21 0.00 0.00 21 Totals.... (448 30 975.60 801.90 (4079.30 929 00 275 90

The heaviest rainfall at Rua Primeiro de Março was on the 3rd Sept. at 10 a.m., when 31.80 millimetres fell in about two hours of which 20mm fell in 20 consecutive minutes.

THE mineral product of the United States in 886 amounted to only a little over \$465,000,000.

# Provincial Notes

The municipal conneil of S. Borja, Rio Grande do Sal, has been suspended for its recent resolution in regard to the succession of the Princess Regent.

-The new immigration project in Minas Geraes has been sanctioned, and the final arrangements are now being made for the acquisition of immi-

-During the latter part of last month there were torrential rains in the province of Espirito Santo which caused considerable damage to roads,

-A Minas Geraes journal states that the hishop of Diamantina had seemed the liberation of 686 laves. We are waiting to hear reports from the hishop of Rio de Janeiro,

—A slave hunter was incantious enough to put up at a hotel in S. Paulo for the night, on the 24th nlt., having several captured fugitives with him. The news got out, and the first he knew a crowd filled the hotel and the slaves were spirited away.

-A provincial decree of the president of Rio de Janeiro dated on December 27th, orders the payment of 1,000\$ to each of the two engineers, who were appointed to value the plant, etc., of the Nictheray Gas Campany, sold to the Belgian syndicate.

-The police delegate at Cabo Frio, province of Rio de Janeiro, has succeeded in capturing 40,000\$ in government stock that had been worded ashore in a frunk from the wreck of the steamer Goyshraz, and promptly annexed by two inhahitants of the district.

-A telegram to O Briz mublished on the 25th nlto, states that Sr. Gawan Peixotn, of the province of S. Panbo, had beed all his negroes, with the excerdion of fusitives. The latter have apparently freed themselves. Sr. Gaviān appears to have opened his eyes at last.

-On the 17th off, 12 slaves arrived at Pirassn nunga, S. Paulo, asking that some one would buy them at 200\$ per head. This price was apparently fixed by their master. The slaves declare that the bool was insufficient and the lalor excessive on the plantation they had left,

-The French stranger In France landed 500 Halian immigrants at Santos on the 27th ult. and carried 600 to the River. Eleven hundred immigrants on one steamer is a pretty large number. In case of accident, how many of these could be provided for with hosts and life rafts?

-The Sociedade Promotors da Immigração of S. Panlo held a meeting on the 2 ard ult., when it was resolved to accept the charge of the immigrants hospitain, as provided for in the hill just adopted, to admit 28 members upoe, making 50 in all, and to increase the board of directors from three to

-Advices from Cantagallo, Kin de Janeiro, published in the Journal of the 29th, state that an association had been organized there with a capital of 2,000,000% for the promoting of immigration, and that London hankers had promised to raise 8,000,000% in addition so soon as the association was definitely formed.

—There are now 1,030 public schools in the province of S. Paulo, according to the last *relatorio* of the president, of which 805 are provided with teachers. The number of pupils matriculated last year was 26,939, and the attendance 20,596. For a province with an estimated population of one million this is not a very flattering exhibit.

-The Provinsia do Esperito Santo of the 27th alt. says that 23 immigrants left a plantation at S. Torquato, Espírito Santo, on the preceding day because of insufficient found and lack of accommodations. They were sent to one of the state colonies. Perhaps the planters will eventually learn that good service depends largely upon good

-The receipts at the Para custom house and the provincial revenue during the last four years were as follows:

1887..... 10,173,644\$269 1886. 9,215,638 572 1885. 7,940,952 826 1884. 8,978,612 346

-The Santis ensum house receipts for the last five fiscal years were as follows:

-- The late president of S. Panlo, Conde de Parnahyha, announces that he has not liberated his slaves, as announced some time since. There appears to be something mysterious about all this. Can a planter recall a promise to liberate his slaves, or was no such promise ever made? We have since learned that the Conde has been consulted by the slaves themselves, and with so much success that they will be free at the end of the next coffee crop. . The January receipts of the Santos custom house auromated to \$3\$,335\$363.

—It is helicited that the government is treating for the sale in lease of the Vpanema iron foundry, as a representative of a symbleatent Belgian capitalists has arrived here to examine the property.

From May to 31st December last there were 131 cases received at the small-pox hospital in Pará, of which 30 died, 83 were cured, and 18 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

—On the 26th alt, the builer of a steamer plying between Bahia and the interior of the province explained, and up to the last advices same 30 persons had flied, either killed outright, or from infairles received.

—The president of Minas Geraes has recently heen authorized to spend 2,200 in objects of theoretion and for thorsette use in his palace of Orro Preto. The sum these not seem extravagant if the pots and kettles are very tlemuralized.

—The statement is repeated that a large quantity of counter feit 50%, 100% and 200% notes have been put into circulation in the province of Rio Grande du Sul. It is said that the firm introducing them calls itself Espirito Santo & Cu., (anglice Holy Ghust & Cu.)

—The Provincia do Pard of the 14th nlt. says that the president of Pard had resolved to suspend the 5% provincial export tax in conformity with a petition from the commercial association. The question will be submitted to the next provincial association.

—The Correio Amparense, a S. Paulo provinciat paper, recently acknowledges the receipt of a stalk of maize measuring three metres, nearly to feet, in height with 22 cars of corn upon it, all of which are well developed. This ought to be mentioned in the immigrants "guia."

—As the males of the town of Espirito Santo do Piulial, purience of S. Paulo, have shown great carelessness in the matter of securing illumination for that town, the balles have taken the matter up. We sincerely trust they will put the masculine elements of their town to shame.

—The municipal chamber of Ouro Preto, Minas Geraes, recently passal an ordinance to collect 500% in each slave introduced into the municipality. The president of the province then ordered the suspension of the ordinance; the chamber refused and was promptly aspended itself and replaced by a more complaisant body of edites.

—On the 31st all, the minister of agriculture notified the president of the province of Minas Geraes that he was authorized to intuitules 500 families of immigrants into the prevince, whose passage money would be supplied by the general government. Adults will receive 8n\$, children from \$1 to 12 years 40\$000 and from \$1 to 8 years 208 each.

(CIAR

—Arenning to the annual report of Messes, Baros & Vianna, of Para, the total export of rubber from the Amazon during the past year was 1,055,754 kilos., of which 8,527,500 kilos, were for the United States and 5,558,164 kilos, for Emique. The total export in 1886 was 13,006,144 kilos. The stock in hand on December 31st was 800 metrical tons.

—The new municipal council of S Borja, Rio Grande do Sal, makes haste to announce that the resolution of its profecessor in regard to a phobacite inschen repeated, and that S. Borja now informs all similar bodies that it has no such treasonable journesse in mind. It would seem to be a very effective ray to repress independence on the part of the municipalities—summary suspendon and the appointment of a satisfactory successor.

—The Provincia do Espírito Santo, of the 25th ult., says that 157 Italian immigrants had just arrived there under contract for two plumitions, but as no preparations had been made for their reception they were haded in a heavy rain and then left to shift for themselves as lest they could. It seems to take time to make it understood that an imported laborer is just a little better than an imported trangit horse.

—A lawyer recently visited the jail at Nova Filhargo, province of Rio de Janeiru, and lound there an old black, whose one article of clothing was a dilapidated blanket. It appears that his crime was lodging a complaint of ill treatment. The lawyer appealed for and seemed a writ of habeas corps, and he wants to knuw what the authorities of Nova Filhurgo are about. Lawyers always ask too many questions.

—A provincial culleague publishes the following statistics regarding exports from Rio Grande do Sul during the past year:

 Jerkeit-heef
 26,677,890 kilos,

 Tallow, grease, etc
 4,632,060 mg

 Salteit hides
 468,340 mg

 Dry hides
 441,645 mg

This is said to be an increase of 20% on the exports of 1886, and is the to the quantum against jerked-heef from the River Plate.

-Recent advices from the interior of the province of Ceará state that there had been profuse rains and that the fears of a drouth were relieved.

—In the district of Garanhaus, Pernambuco, the planting of coffee and cacao is stated to be rapidly meseasing, uwing to the extension of the railway to

—"The collecter at Penha, province of S. Panla, having endeavoied in exentite the recent recommendation from the department of agriculture as to the registry of conditional freedoms (of slaves), it was declared to him by some phatiers of the manipularity that they had not conceiled the manimulisions which were noticed by the press. This is reported by the saal collector to the Gasela de Megymirium." — Jornal do Commercio, 27th Jan. Comment is useless.

—The annual report of the Suciedade Primotina de famigração, of S. Paulu, says that Dr. Marlinho Prato was in Italy last year and had occasion to see the happiness attending the embarkation of the emigrants. Perhaps it was a coincidence, but we happened to see a party of Italian immigrants embarking at Santos for Buenos Aires some four mouths ago—and the "happiness" had all left them. A more desolate, puverty-stricken, pitfalle that of penple it wandl he difficult to imagine. But, as we have said, perhaps it was only a coincidence.

—On the 4th nlt, the police at Pará captured three men, two of whom were foreigners, charged with heing chiefs of a band of hurglars in that eity. A paragraph noticing the arrest is curious, "to these thieves is attributed the rothery of which the groceryman (bureners) José Alves Ferreim was a victim, who in exchange for 1,000\$ was to receive from them a large sum in cumterfeit money, and received a scaled parcel which contained pieces of newspapers." Sr. José Alves Ferreira does not appear to have been arrested—nur even blamed.

—An amusing incident nocurred at Yté, S. Paulo, a few thays since. The slaves helmiging to the plantation of a widow in that vicinity, had run away, but were snow captured by the authorities and locked up in the Yth jail. The lady then sent them their letters of freedom, and they were allowed to gu. The news some spread to the neighburing plantations, and the slaves somehow got the idea that as soom as they presented themselves at the afmessivit jail they windst receive their free papers. And a pulice force actually became necessary to keep the eager fugitives away from the jail !

The Corrio de Santos of the 21st nll, relates that a considerable number of immigrants arrived three mr the 19th to go south on the coasting steamer Rio Paranit. On the entrance of the steamer 96 of them received thrir orders to embark, with their haggage, but 58 were left in the street imprevided for, expused first to the san and then in a heavy rain. Three messages were sent to the immigration agent, who finally made his appearance at 5 p.m. and gave the necessary unders for orderds. Firmuph another thanker the baggage of these pour people was not provided but and was therefore left behind at the railway station, to be sent on by some other steamer. As it is, these pour wretches, lumpy and wet, were sent out on a long journey down the coast orthout a change at Coloning, and will beoblighed to wait a week or more before it can reach them.

### RAILROAD NOTES

- On the 12th alt, work, was commenced on the extension of the Coude al Europiway to Cabedella.

—The October receipts of the Dom Pedro II railway were \$79,628\$371 and expenditures 555, 040\$334, leaving a halance of 324,587\$937.
The Leavinghian and October to Minas railways

The Leopoldina and Oeste de Minas railways have agreed to gratuituusly transpurt immigrants and their luggage over their respective lines.

—The San Panlo and Rin de Janeim directors have declared a dividend at the rate of 7\$000 a share, which is now payable.

—It is said that the surveys for the Valle do Sapucahy railway, São Paulo, will be initiated sometime during the current month.

—During the past year the train lines of this city made 1,472,662 trips and carried 44,656,125 passengers, if which 38,206,366 paid. Of those carried gratuitously, 1,248,449 were provided with official passes.

—There was a meeting of representatives of the several railways of the province of San Paulo on the 20th nlt., when it was resulved to recommend a revision of farifis and regulations, and to recommend several immediate changes in the existing

—According to the Correle Mercentil, of S5a Paulo, the balance sheet of the railway "clearing house" (contadoria central) of that province shows that the gross receipts of all the railways in the pravince during 1887 were 14,325,726\$270, against 6,102,556\$200 in 1877. The total value of the exports was \$5,106,444\$321 last year, against an estimated total of 20,000,000\$ ten years aga.

# Coffee Notes

—The Jorual on the 24th ult, states that estimates of the Minas Geraes' coffee crup next season are 120,000 lons, or 2,000,000 longs.

—The Merchant Banking Company's market report dated London, January 7th, says that the advices received there estimating the Brazil coffee crop at 7,500,000 to 8,500,000 lags for Rio and Santos knocked the hottom ont of the market.

—A Campinas paper has been infurmed that the next cuffee crup will not be as large as anticipated. Only a medium crop is now expected. When the planters get their estimates flown a little mure, it will be time for a few speculators to go up and buy their crops in the gross.

—Le Bresil, of the 15th ults, has a telegram via Havre from Messis, Zerrenner, Bulow & Co. estimating the Santos crop at 3,000,000 bags, and Santos and Rio at 6,750,000 bags, but in view of the slave question they do not think that over 6,000,000 bags may be exported. This reference to the slaves is molortmate, fur the greater part of Brazilians are persuaded that the emancipation of the negro will have little, if any, effect on production, and we agree to this, in a certain extent. It seems curious that it took so long for the Brazilian planter to discover that he will nut he a loser by freeing his negroes.

# LOCAL NOTES

-Vegetalina Imperial, whatever it may be, is good for snake hites. The S. Paulo papers say so.

—A lail, 13 years old, committed suicide here on the 23rd nlt. by hanging. No motive is ascribed for the act.

—O Paiz of the 27th ult. brings whaling into the fishery question between Canada and the United States. Whales on the Newfamulland hanks are gree.

—On the 25th nlt. our colleagne, Novidades, was one year dil. We sincerely trust it may reach 200, but not without some change in its literary department.

—It is said the obscurity was so great during the chipse of the moon on the 28th ult., that the chickens unt in the neighborhood of Engenho Velho actually went to roost.

—A citized was drawn on the jury the other day who rejoices in the name of Michael of the Gilderi Back (Mignet du Costa Donrada). Gilt edgel also, mobably.

—A telegram to the Normhades, dated on the 25th ult., states that hundreds of workmen and panpers were dying from cold in Baltimure. It is just like that plug-ugly city.

—If the epidemic continues, the 1st police delegate will have no time for anything hot hunting up seductive gentlemen whom he obliges to marry the too susceptible Juliets.

—The French minister of marine has recently called the attention of fishermen to the peculiarly favorable condition of the fisheries off the west const of Africa, where, among other fish, cod is administrate.

—On the 29th nh, the procession in honor of St. Selastian was rembered particularly interesting, one of the priests helonging to the show, broke his wax-cardle over the head of one of the spectators.

—The Pope received the Brazilian legation at the Vatican on the 28th, and majoreed the occasion to say some complimentary things of the Emperoauer Empress and to express a desire for the prosperty of Brazil.

—Lave these it all. On the 28th alt, a young woman living in Engenho Novo took salts of lemon, oxalic acid, or some such poison, hecruse her young man had become lukewarm in his attentions.

—The December number of Le Journal des Chambies de Commerce has a violent attack on the United States, because President Cleveland has propusal a reduction in custom duties. Foreign money helped to pay our civil war expenses, no doubt, but it was not French numey. This contrey exerted itself to the thunst to break up the American Union during the "unpleasantness." Of course, the empire will be charged with the illefeling shown the United States; but the empire was France all the same.

—The Gazeta on the 31st ult. points out that labor is not the only requisite to the prosperity of Brazil; eaplial is also required. But our colleague must admit that if foreign labor, and foreign capital also, is required to develop the empire, there is nothing left of the "future of Brazil," but the soil. Moreover the banks hold on to their plantations with a tenacity that resembles the sinking man and the straw. We may ask, also, what the native is to do while foreign labor and capital is developing the country.

 It is announced that Patti will leave Lisbun on March 8th for Buenos Aires.

--Mr. E. C. E. Nicolini has received the exequator recognizing him as vice-consul here for Great Britain,

—On the 28th ulto, the "Serviços Maritimus" lighter company lanneled a new trg-hoat which was named the Stella,

--In 1887 there were 23 fires in Rio, of which only 2 were of importance. The loss occasioned is estimated at 310,000\$.

--Here is your chance? The hiship of S. Paulo

has put up for competition no less than 50 patish churches in his diocese.

—It is said that the unrelease of the Rio S. Pedro

property from Messrs. Finnie Brothers & Co, has finally been decided upon.

—An admiral, on half pay, of the Brezilian navy

ilieil on the 1st from the effects of hites inflicted on him by some savage dugs, in his own ganlen.

On the drop curtain of one of our theatres there is the following mysterious announcement: "High

Life's Billards; Rna—ete". What are high life's hillards? —A Havas telegram dated from Paris on the 31st alto, states that a French court had decided that

there was no impediment to the marriage of priests.
The Pope is to be heard from on this question.
—It is reported that the Princess Regent has chosen Barão de Leopoblina for senator from Minas

—It is reported that the Princess Regent has chasen Barão de Leopohlina for senator from Minas Geraes. The ablest man on the list is Deputy Manoel Suares, but he does not possess the coulial sympathy of the prince minister.

--One of the health inspectors recently serzed a quantity of roasted maize in two coffee roasting establishments here. We have seen that high prices for coffee have reduced consumption abroad, and it move appears they have stimulated adulteration here.

—The minister of finance has recently advised the president of the jouvines of Piaulty, that boulds of that province would not be accepted in guarantee of purchases of government lands and properties. Plaulty dues not seem to enjoy good credit with the Treasury.

—The authorities have ordered that work on the proposed grand edifice un Paria da Sandule, Batafogo he suspended. This is one of the most curious of all enrious jobs known here. The hubbing, its contractors, the authority for its construction, are all envolved in a cloud of mystery.

—Our rity fathers are a curiums lot. All the appeals for repairing the streets, many of which are in a disgraceful cumlition, were unheard, or disregariled; but so soon as it is said that the earnaval prucessions are likely to meet with accidents from the condition of the streets, then steps are at once taken to patch up the worst sections.

—The large dry dock in the Saude helonging to the firm of Finne Brothers & Co., has jinst heen transferred from the control of William Finnie Kenip to that of Albert Cortez, the heir at law of the property who is represented here by Dr. J. C. Rudrigues. The well-known naval constructor Theorem and the dock.

—The Jornal of the 3rd says that the soldiers stationed in the old city palace, are accustomed to take baths, maked, in the tank of the new public fountain in the Praça D. Vedro II. A number of them were disporting themselves there at 10 u'click on the evening of the 1st inst. This harmonizes admirably with the stringent regulations about bathing along the heaches in the morning!

—An American exchange explains that the watchman-braces recently established in Buffalin, New York, are to provide for finding a puliceman when required. The idea might be developed here. If policemen were locked up in watch-boxes, one would know where to seek them; now, it appears that they loaf around, and are as far away from the some of any disturbance as circumstances will admit.

—On the 1st inst, an employé in one of the departments of the war office presented a furged document to the teller at the Treasury for payment. The largery was discovered and the person presented to one of the superior officers of the Treasury to whom he declared that the document hal been confided to him by an unknown person for collection. This is about as impulent a defense as can well be imagined, but it appears to have been accented.

—What is wrong with the rations served unt to the army? A short time ago a number of soldiers in the province of Rio Grande da Sul were attacked with symptoms of what at first was feared to be cholerina, and on the 28th in this city 17 soldiers of the 1st hatlahon were sent to the hospital complaining of nausea and colie. The surgeous entirasted with the examination of the food supplied must be very careless in the discharge of their iluties.

-O Paiz of the 29th all, says that the municipal guards levy toll in kind on the milkmen, and also tax the gentle shepherds for a nickel, or two.

-A telegram received here just as we go to press announces the death of Dr. Manuel Euphrasio Carrea, the president of Pernambaco.

-The newspapers announce that England is to have still another statue of the late Prince Consort, A hundred years hence perhaps Brazil will be undergoing a similar ordeal.

-The S. Panlo priests sent the Pope a congratulatory telegram in French; His Holiness replied in Latin. What is the court language at the Vatican?

-A local paper says that Gen. Santos, late owner of Urnguay, and his secretary, were uniding a large camile factory at Rosario, Argentine Republic. The general does not propose to hide his candle under a hushel basket.

-The department of agriculture will receive proposals for the navigation of the Rivers S. Francisco and Velhas up to March 31st next. The maximum period of the concession is three years and the maximum subsidy 100,000\$ per annum.

—The new 10\$000 notes, 8n Estampa, which are now heing issued, are very neat in design and are printed in colors that will puzzle the photolithographic counterfeiter. They are without doubt the handsomest notes thus far issued.

-The heat of the last few days has been something quite up to the mark which the old residents tell us about. It is particularly hard on news-paper men, who find it impossible to use pens hecause the ink evaporates completely between the bottle and the paper.

-The Portuguese government seems to think that the consulates in Brazil require looking after, If some 200,000\$ can take to themselves wings, and no blame attached to anyhody, the cahinel of His Most Faithful Majesty appear to have level heads in fiscalizing the consulates.

-The priests at Ytú, São Panlo, are said to have —The priests at VIII, San rainly are said to have confessed 2,000 persons during the first half of January. Allowing 10 hours fir each day's work—and what priest would work longer than that?—each confession was made in just 4½ minutes. Mighty clear consciences the good people of Yth must have, to be sure!

-A curious fact has accurred here in politics. The president of the province of Rio Grande do Sul was appointed on December 5th last, but his appointment only appeared in the Diario Official on the 25th nlt. Various surmises are current as to the why and wherefure of the delay, but care lessness is probably the true explanation

On the 24th ult. the police arrested a man called Francisco Brandão de Castro, who is accused of being implicated in the rinhery at the Purt-nguese consulate in February, 1885, and who will he sent to Poringal at the request of the authorities of that government. One is almost tempted to suspect that Castro is being made a scapegoat.

-The Carnaval eccentricities this year are to take place on the 12th, 13th and 14th. Indiging from the preparations making, there will be an exceptionally good show this year, and some novelties are promised for the processions. As the people are so prospermis and have more money than they really know what to do with, the display will modulity be good builtient. will probably be very brilliant.

-For December the following figures are furnished by the immigrant station at Ilha das Flores: arrivals, 1,904 males and 1,278 lemales; total 182; departures 2,746, and remaining at 1,904 males and 1,278 lemales; total, 3. 102; nepartures 2,740, and remaining at the station, \$80. Of the arrivals 2,818 were Italians, 191 Porluguese, 59 Germans, 45 Spaniards, etc. Of the departures 1,625 were fur 8. Paulo, 796 for Rio Grande dn Sal, etc. During 1889; there were received at the station 18,834 immigrants.

-St. Schastian went back to his home on Castle Hill on Sunday last, and the government burned more gunpowder over him. There was an imposing procession, a military guard of honor, a hishop ing procession, a military guard of annor, a institu-and president of the municipal council in attend-ance, plenty of ficeworks, a large crowd, and, at the end, a profunid satisfaction that our patron and protector is safely back in his own house and comfortably fixed for another twelve months nap.

—According to the Jornal do Commercio there arrived in this port, tharing 1887, 31,310 immigrants. Of these 17,115 were Italians, 10,205 Portnguese, 1,766 Spaniards, 717 Germans, 274 Austrians, 241 French, 212 Belgians, 72 Englishmen, 31 Americans and 677 of sundry nationalities. men, 31 Americans and 677 of sinadry nationalities. As to sex, 25.450 were males and 5,860 lemales; as to age, 26,523 were over and 4,787 under 12 years. The departures were 20,076, of which 11,083 for S. Paulo, 4,988 for Rio Grande do Sul, 1.273 for Rio de Janeiro, 1,184 for Minas Geraes, 657 for Santa Calharina, 421 for Espirito Santo, 359 for Paraná, etc. There remained in this city, or left for destinations unknown, 11,234 immigrants.

#### COMMERCIAL

Rio de Yaneiro, February 4th, 1888. Par value of the Hazilian mil reis (18000), gold 27 d do do do in 11 S.

do "do	coin at \$4 \$4 per £1 sig \$1 oo {U. S. coin} Brazilian gold of £1 sig in Brazilian gold	1 18 17
Bank raj Presentv	e of exchange on London to-day alne of the Brazilian milreis (paper) do do n. 11. S.	247% d. 92115.gold

#### EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE.

January 23.—With the exception of the Banco Interactional all the banks were officially at 24½ on London. Posted tates were 24½—24½ on London, 283—290 on Paris and 480—435 on Hamburg at 9045; e8040—2850 on New York at sight. Haminess was reported in hunk sterling at 24½, 249 ptd and 24½; last from second hands, and connecrated was quoted at the extremes of 24½—24½. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10580s, where at 10540s, policy at 10540s, which was reported in hunk sterling at 24½, 24½, and at 24 11¼ from second hands. Commercial sterling 24 11¼ fe—21¼ ff. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10540s, which was reported in branched pictor of 24½ on London, 386 on Paris and 428 on Hamburg at 9045; e300—2800 on New Vork at sight. Beasiness was reported in bank sterling at 24½—24 15¼ direct, and at 24¾—25 from second hands. Commercial sterling 25. The lowest rates were early in the day. Sovereigns closed with sellers at 10540, no huyers. January 25.—Official rates are 10540, no huyers. January 25.—Official, rates were unchanged. Business in bank sterling was reported at 24½—24 15¼ direct, and at 24¼—25 from second hands. Commercial sterling was quoted at 24 15¼ for 350 ff. The lowest rates were early in the day. Sovereigns closed with sellers at 10540s, no huyers. January 26.—Official, rates were unchanged. Business in bank sterling was reported at 24½—24 11½ for and at 25 from second hands. Commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 25%—25% with very little closing, and the market closed rather easier. Sovereigns closed with sellers at 10540s, no huyers. January 26.—Official rates at the banks were sill 24% on Landon, 36 on Paris and 478 on Hamburg at 90 dy; e3500 on New York at sight. In bank sterling business was reported at the extremes of 24½—24½ from second hands. Banks was reported at 24½ on bank sterling at 43½ on hand funct at 334. Commercial sterling was quoted at the category of the sterling was reported at 24½ on landon, 34 on Paris and 475 on Hamburg at 90 dy; e3500 on New York at sight.

Release with myses at the banks are unchanged. Brukes reported a moderate business doing in bank sterling at 74% on bankes, 24% on beat office, and at 24%—24% from second hands. Commercial sterling was quoted at 24 (54)—25, and reichsenacks at 470. Soveregars rolored with buyers at 98320, sellers at 98320.

February 3.—Official rates are unchanged at 24%—24% on London, latter on head offices, 364 on Paris and 475 on Hamburg at 1904b; 28320 on New York at 196h.

February 3.—Official rates at the banks are 24% on London and corresponding on other markets. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 98320, sellers at 98320.

February 4.—The official rates at the banks are 24% on London and corresponding on other markets. Commercial sterling is quoted at 25—25%, market film.

—The Perropolitana cotton mill announces its first dividend, but what it amounts to is a secret for the shareholders

—Of course the banks have a perfect right to fix official rates, and draw at higher. But the question is suggested; what is the use of it?

—The slates of the "Banco Popular de S. Paulo" have been all taken. The capital is τροοροφός, in shares of 50 each, and is divided into four series of 5,000 shares each, of which one series was taken in Rio.

—The the 28th ult—the faults [custom house valuation] of coffee was reduced 78 15, per 11th, equal to alout i\$\frac{1}{2}\color oper arroba. This is the most marked decline ever shown at the custom house between weekly faultes.

—A bank to assist [2] retailers and private individuals has been organized here, according to the *Journal* of the 27h uh. It will be known as the "Caixa Credito Commercial," and will have a capital of 4,000,00036 divided into shares of

Task each.

— "The issue of debentures of the Leopoldina [railway] company offered by the house of Motion, Rose & Co. to the London narrket at the price of 91 per cent was covered thries, according to a telegran received yesterday. "Gazard de Maticias, Jan. 31.

— The meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Prazil called for the 30th this to consider the projected reforms in the statutes could not be held for want of a quomin. This is no invariably the case with joint-stock companies here that it has ceased to excite comment.

— O Paiz of the 32th this, in noticing the probable departure of Visconde de Figueiredo, pusiblent of the Banco Internacional, for Europe states that the is charged with a government project to resume specie payments. This is just what was to be expected, the experience of the Argenine Kepublic to the contrary notealities adding

lic to the contrary notwithstanding	
-The January receipts at the Rio custom be	
Importation	3,431,358\$111 15,956 n/n 471,947 116. 3,343 91 172,065 86
Deposits Restitutions Internal Revenue receipts	4,094,621105 26,981 74 22,105 49 359,815 88

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SHARES.

| STOCKS AND SLIGKES. | EXTRACTOR PROBLEM: WE STATE | STATE |

Railways | do do in 13, 8, | do in 13, 8, | do in 14, 8, | do in 15, 8, | d

#### DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

Rm Associação Commercial daily cablegram to New York regarding position and quotations of the Coffice market.

	Jan. 24	Jan. 24 Jan. 25 Jan. 26	Jan. 26	Jan 27 Jan 28	Jan 28	Jan 31	Feb. 1	Feb. 3	Feb. 4
Stock this morning, bags	215,000	250,000	237,000	200,000	266,500	265.000	241,000	235,000	229.000
Receipts vesterday, pags	7.000	4,000	8.000	4.000	5,20	15.0001	5,000	7,000 +	4,000
do Santos	5,000	5 -0.0		6 000	5.000	9 000 °	8,000	6,000	4,000
Shipments for United States, bags	f,000	7.00	;	;	;	8.000	18 000	9,000	5,000
State of the market	quiet	quiet	quiet	u eak	weak	weak	weak	steady	rteady
Exchange on London, private	2134 0	2434	201	25%	253/8	;	:	;	:
Steamer freight U. States	3.5 €	35 (	36 0	çç ür	131	;	;	:	;
Prices: Regular 1st, per 10 kilos expenses	6 <del>\$</del> 600	6,600	Nom.	Nom	Non	Nom	Nom.	Nom.	Nom.
and freight by steamer 18 1/16 c	18 1/16 c	18 1116	:	:	;	:	:	:	;
do Good 2nd, per 10 kilos expenses	53700	5,700	Nom.	Nom.	Nom.	Nom.	Non.	N.·m.	Nom.
and freight by steamer 15 1510 c 15 1510	15 15 10 C	15 15116	;	:	:	:	;	:	;

#### HEEKLY SUMMARY.

<i>Јапнату</i> 28th.
Shipments for United States thating the week
Steamers leading for United States
Stock in 1st hands
Storle at Savros the morning, as and and hands opposed base. Receips a during week to 29th Jan

			-
		SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.	
	Ja	инагу 23.	
	20	Five per cent apolices	946 000
	98	do	947 000
	3	dn	948 000
ď		Six do Prov Rio	98 %
		Banco do Commercia	210 000
	50	Baren Industrial	167 000
	42	Banco Internacional	209 500
		do 2 series	39 500
	100	do	6 ona 6 500
		Jardim Botanico tramway	120 000
	40	S. Christovão do	210 000
		Atalaia Insce	9 750
		hyp, notes Banco do Brazil	q8 n <sub>0</sub>
		mary 24.	, ,
		Five per cent apolices	917 030
١.		Six. do Prov Rio	98 a
		Banco Commercial, 2 series	100 000
	60	Banco da L'ommercio	210 500
	105	Banco Internacional	210 000
	36	do	211 (00
	100	do 2 series	\$11 500
	214	Leopoldina R.R. subs	6 100
	69	deli, Sorocabana R R, 100\$	64 %
	30	,, Gião Puá R.R. 6½ %	90 00
	20	, Feny	97 ½ <sup>0</sup> a
	(10	S. Clastovão tranway	210 000
	25	Atalaia Insee	9 500
	40	Prosperidade do	15 000
		nmaty 25	
	45	Five per cent, apolices	917 0110
	0001	do	9116 °°
5	,000\$	Six do Prov. Rio	98 0
	220	Banco Commercial, 2 series	110 0:0
	1,270 200	Banco Internacional	212 000
	275	do 2811	2.1
	507	do 30th	212 5c0 213 000
	750	do b. o. 30th Mar	218 0.00
	100	do a series	30 500
	250	deb. Sorocabana R R, 100\$	04 0 n
	150	Porto Alegre transway.	100 000
	100	Bonança Tusco	18 000
	25	Hetal do	34 000
	50	Previdente do	43 000
	10	Parahyba e Sergipe central factories	200 000
	бо	hyp notes Banco Predial	71 90
	J	aminiy 26.	
	1	Five per cuit apolice.	945 000
	21	do	916 0 0
	19	do	917 0:0
	70	Bauco Commercial, 2 series	110 000
	15	Banco do Pommercio	210 0:0
	300	Banco Internacional	214 060
	110	do	214 500
	1530 200	do b o, 5h Feb	215 000
	555	do	40 660
	160	do do	10 000
	30 56	deb Leonoldina R.R. 2008	40 500 255 000 168 000
	1,300	Banco Rural	285 000 168 000 63½ % 71 40
	15	hyp. notes Banco Predial	71 <sup>u</sup> o
		January 27.	
	49		945 1100
	4,5004	do	
	147	Banco Internacional	214 500
١	608	do variesdo	4u 500
١	30	dub Sorocabarr R.R. 10 \$	6214 05
П	220	do	6 0 0

1,300	,, Soroe dana R.R. 105\$ hyp. notes Banco Predial	6314 %
1.	antary 27.	
	Five per cent, apolices	945 000
4,500\$	da	9134 %
147	Banco International	214 500
608	· do 2 series	4u 500
30	do do	41 000
[193	dub Sorocabari R.R. to \$	6314 00
220	Atalaia Insce.	9 750
20	hyp notes Baseo Predad	7:12 00
	anuary 28.	
52	Five per cent apolices	915 000
8	(lo	946 000
146	Banco do l'ommercia	209 000
21/0	Bosco Internacional	214 000
1,080	do b. o. 318t Mar	215 000
15	do e series	40 500
105	do do	614 96
06	Lardim Botanico transway	1 10 000
3	Fidelidade Insce	200 000
5.1	Umão dos Varegistas do	17 000
	amary 30.	
27	Five per rent, apolices,	915 000
25.500	do	91½ "o
44	Gold Loan, 1868, 6 per cent	
50×4	do	116 no
100	Bargo Internacional	214 600
goo	do b. n. 3181 Mar	218 000
25	Banco União de Unclito	55 or a
94(0	deli, Sorpealiana R R. 100\$	61 00
151	n Gaño Bará R R 6½ %	6 ( kg = 10)
128 10	Ekdlidade Inste	20a 0u0
50	tieral do	37 500
49	hyp notes Banco Predial	38 600 70½ "a
		P1/2 0
	autony 31,	
63	Five per cent apolices	915 000
10	do	946 000
2,700 }	do	
6 1	Banco Commercial, 2 series	
100	Banco Internacion d	
200	do b. o. 31 Mar	. 218 000

50	S. Paulo and Rio R.K. Sidis	25 con
315	Sprocadiana R.R	95 000
275	deb, do 100\$	641/2 an
70	, Leopoldina R R, 200\$	165 000
51	S Christovão framway	210 000
80	hyp notes Banco Predial	701/2 Co
21	do	71 0'n
F	elamany t.	
20	Five per cent apolices	946 000
1	Gold Loan, 1896, 67g	1,160 000
11,000\$	do 1879, 455 %	110 °ú
10	Banco Industrial	168 000
65	Baseo Internacional	214 000
120	do	214 500
370	do 2 series	41 000
20	S. Paulo and Rio R. R	187 000
50	Sorocabana R R	95 000
400	Leopoldina R R. subs	6 500
135	deh Sorocabana R.R. too\$	6412 00
Ino	Lardim Botanico trantway	130 000
	S. Christovio do	510 003
- 5	Fidelidade Insce	195 000
50	Previdente do	43 000
100	Prosperidade do	15 000
100	Petropolitana cotton mill wpliv	230 003

0	
	948 000 94½ 19 11 1165 000 130 000 130 000 130 000 130 000 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16
MARKET RE Rio de Janeiro, Exports Cotfee,—There has been some	4th February, 1888.

GOIFOE.—There has been some movement in our market and at the time we write it is reported that a considerable business is in trasty. The advices from abroad have been very unfavorable for the bean, and the interruption of direct cable communication with faceign markets has tentulies also lad some effect; these two influences have brought about a very sharp decline in pirices. Abots of our brokers putter the market nominal, but we amore the quotations we have been able to obtain, at which we are informed factors are showing a readiness to self. Very heavy tains in the interfor have embrased traffic on the railways and our tecephra re thus effected; it is expected that the interruption will be quickly removed and that receipts will show an increase A telegram amounting that the last Dutch anction comprised 144,000 bugs has caused some discussion here; some are contesting that the telegram is inconcer, while others consider that the Trading Company has become disheratened as to any advance in the markets, and has made a clean sweep of its stocks.

Shipments since our but grout how been at the contesting that the receipts our but was a first or any advance in the markets, and has made a clean sweep of its stocks.

Shipments sing	se om	r tast report have occur;	
56,070	bags	for the United States	
10,176	2.1	Europe	
3,500	12	Cape of Good Hope	2

10,979 ,, Elsewhere

\$1,034 bags.
For the same time the daily clearances at the custom house

40,500	hags to	The United States
11,783 3,500 3,080	"	Europe Claps of Good Hope Elsewhere
66,863		villi coffee are :

km.	24	New York	Bi str Hogarth	15.78
,	25	do	Amer ling Glad Tidings	14,750
	157	do	Gr sn Calania	19,857
	311	do	Bi sti Philomy	7,805
	ŀ	urofe?		
fan.	21	Lendon Br	su Newa	3,160
	- 21	Hage Fra	at Ville de Montevideo	500
	2.5	Hamburg	Cr str Ti/mat	1,870
	4.23	Palmas In	d str Matter Brusse	10
Feb.	3	Lisbon for	Get bg Hinrich	Peda
	Elses	where:		
12.1		11° 105 c.	Davids I. Disks	2000

Receipts for the past twelve days have averaged 1,978 bags against two toops for the preceding nine days. The daily average in January was:

THE

	6.472	Lag	15	
against	6.693	-11	110	1287
	7.231	.,		1886
11	9,670	13	1.7	1885
- 0	4 -86	> 9	.,	1884
	7,8;8	12	,,	1881
11	7,797	31	11	188

Quotanons were this :	morning)	
Washed Superior Good first Regular first Ordinary first Good second Ordinary scend Capitania Escella	#970— 6\(\frac{1}{2}\) o kilos,  4\(\frac{9}{2}\) 70— 6\(\frac{1}{2}\) o ministle  5 \(\frac{1}{2}\) 0 — 5 \(\frac{7}{2}\) 0 — 5 \(\frac{7}{2}\) 0 — 5 \(\frac{7}{2}\) 0 — 4 \(\frac{9}{2}\) 0 — 4 \(\frac{9}{2}\) 0 — 1 \(\frac{1}{2}\) 0 — 1 \(\frac{1}\) 0 — 1 \(\frac{1}{2}\) 0 — 1 \(\fra	fer arreba.  ,\$300— 9\$000 pominal do 0 8 000— 8 100 7 400— 8 100 6 \$00— 7 200 5 400— 6 40 pominal do

Stock was this morning estimated to be 229,000 bags. Vessels loading and to load.

New York Amer Str Finance	Pags 12 800
do Br str Larsel	6,000
do Sirius	
(1) (1) (1)	4,500
Baltimore Amer bk Amr	
New Orleans Br str Nasmyth	
Hamburg Ger sti Montevideo	2,000
da " Campinas	3180KI
Hayte Fr sir Pille de Maranhão	
Mediterranean Fr str Sarole	

Total elements of Coffee from Rinduring seven months

DESTINATION	1887-88	1886-87	1885-86
UNITED STATES	Bags.	Bags.	Bags,
New York	508 900	953 612	5,114 197
adtimore	30 008	175 007	277 54
fampton Roads f. o			
andy Hook f.o			
Richmond			
Iharleston			4 20
Savannah			9 25
Mobile		** 0	**
New Orleans	81 637	146 385	218 85
Jalveston	6 529	39 398	41 09
ort Eads f o			
Total	726 251	1,314 (02	1,665 12
Emeore			
hannel f. v		17 090	7 48
Invre	14 831	78 337	73.42
Vacable Committee Committe	29 086	61 513	71 47
North of Europe & Baltic	6d 572	217 778	269 02
Grahand	33 669	152 724	75 39
Sordeaux	1 119	4 238	13 10
áslam t. o	18 og8	31 804	4.1
libraltar f.o		13 008	
Portugal	107	86	8:
dediterranean	73 771	215 430	279 74
Total	231 256	822 038	799 45
Ersewhere			
lanada		6	**
Cape of Good Dapie	23 000	69 277 41 160	41 40 30 81
Gver Plate & West Coast	30.011		
Go and coast			
Total	53 914	100 437	75 25
Inited States	726 254	1,314 402	1,665 12
anope	231 250	8>2 038	790 45 75 25

DESCINATION	1888	1887	1886
UNITED STATES.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
New York	134 608	86 465	183 937
Baltimore	12 174	28 030	38 478
Hampton Roads f o	'']	"	
Sandy Hook f.o			
Richmond			
Charleston			
Savannah.			5 653
Mobile			**
New Orleans	14 803	16 038	22 900 6 000
Galveston	t 379	5 000	
Port Eads f. o			
Total	162 964	135 533	256 96
Europa.			
Channel 1. 0		1	3 58:
Havre	2 687	4 326	3 80
Antwerp	3 265	2 987	90
North of Europe & Baltic	13 513	16 499	18 74
England	6 775	1 040	9 49
Bordeaux		1 271	1 76
Lishon I. O	4 000	4 000	••
Gibraltar l.o			,
Portugal			6
Mediterranean	11 338	17 311	32 24
Total	41 578	47 434	70 59
Ersgriege			
Canada			
Cane of Good Hope		10 000	5 50
River Plate & West Coast	2 654		3 88
Rio and coast	**		
'l'otal	2 654	10 000	9 38
United States	162 964	135 533	256 q6
Emope	41 578	47 434	70 59
Elsewhere	2 654	10 000	9 38
Paramitere			
Totals	207 196	192 967	336 95

1	)AI	LY CO	RI FF)	CE.	IPT AT	S A RIC	NI D	SI.	IIPI OLN	IEIR EIR	775 0.	OF
Frei	Exc	do	Aver	Stoc	Clear	Tota	:	;	5	Ship	Recei	

										"l'atala				Totals
	Jan 23	Jan 23 Jan 24 Jan. 25 Jan. 26 Jan. 27 Jan. 28	Jan. 25	Jan. 26	Jan. 27		Jan 29 Jan. 30 Jan. 31	Jan. 30	Jan. 31	since 1st Jan.	Feb. 1	Feb. 2 Feb. 3		since 1st July
in the same	1 27 12	4.105	7.738	3,880	6,286	5-117	3,393	6.408	4,861	200,645	4.739	2,100	3,672	1,167,777
	91 101 101	6,931	4.00	!	:	1.000	:	8,111	17,993	149,762	8,345	;	5.445	738,6,6
	1,598	2,057	778	1.101	Çri	:	:	757	2,280	41,570	1,000	1	600	235,067
	:	:	1	:	:	:	;	:	2,500	2.500	1,000	;	:	26,500
	1,036	7+	;	381	5.53	1 164	;	1,457	61	13.305	2,124	1	4.127	87,344
al Shipments	8,47	9,062	1.178	1,482	540	5,104	;	10,325	22,834	207,087	12,170	:	10,172	1,087,607
Tances	14,435	1,288	1,108	193	;	30	:	33,607	7,940	168,815	5,584	ı	2,678	:
	256,000	251,000	258.000	260,000	266,000	266,0 0	269.000	265,000	241.000		231,000	236,000	229,000	;
2	9,450	9,450	Nom.	Nom	Nom	Nom.	:	Nom.	Nom	:	Nom.	1	Nom	:
Good and do	8.600	8,500 .	Non	Nom	Non.	Nom.	;	Nom.	Nom		Nom.	;	Nom	,
hange on London	24 minó	22 45 53 15 15	. 25 Ilio	25 II16	il.	2415[-6	;	6) Ui	24 15116	:	24 15116	:	25	
ight per steamer, 5% primage	25 C	35 C	35 C	35 C	35 0	3	1	35 C	35 C		35 C	:	35 c	:

of bags on which duties are paid daily at our custom house.

#### Imports.

The movement in the muskets has been moderate. Re-cripts of flour have been insignificant, and, although brokens' quantitions are fittle changed, the market is reported firm Of pine we have received two carges of Pitch, both for account of dealers, but about one-half of one of the cargoes was sold. A small invoice of While pine has also some in to dealers. Kere-sene has improved and a cargo has arrived. Lard is lower, and Bran and Indian corn are also quantitated a decline. Codfish has advanced and receipts live been con-

Flour. - Receipts since our last report have been:
Mattee Bruzze, from River Plate:

195 brls. 2,000 bags..... 1,000 ,,

Sales and withdrawals for the same period are about 12,000 bris, and stock in first hands is estimated to be:

18,000 brls. American 500 ,, Trieste 7,500 ,, River Plate 20,000 brls.

Brokers report the market firm at the following quotations: 14<sup>‡</sup>500—15<sup>‡</sup>000 14 750—15 250 13 250—13 500 Trieste, Richmond 1st do 211d Baltimore 181 14 500-15 000 14 000-14 250 do 2mi Western & Int. 14 000-14 750 nominal Chili River Plate 12 000---13 000 nominal New Zealand City Mills 12 000-15 000

Receipts in January were:

26,569 brls. American 700 ,, Trieste 3,650 ,, River Plate

3.650 , Kiver Piate

30,919 bils.
against \$4,568 ,, in January, 1887.

Pitch Pinc. — Receipts have been 475,371 feet per
Allois from Pensacola on onler, of which about one half was
sold at 34\$-00 per dox. The Triexpira from Brunswick
brought 285,46 feet to a dealer. Brokers continue to quote
at 33\$000-34500 per dox. Receipts last month were 1,135,
812 feet, against 1,033,600 feet for the same month last year.

Milytic Pinc. — Receipts are some none fish ter lifes.

state text, against 1,033,000 text for the same month last year. White Pine,—Receipts are some 30,000 feet per Tiber from New York, a part of which was on order and the balance sold at 110 ss, per foot; brokers quote the market steady at this price. Receipts in January were 356,482 feet, against nit in January, 1887.

Spruce Pine,—We have nothing to report. There were no receipts in last January, nor in January, 1887.

Swedish Pine, Newsiew and all markets.

Swedish Pine.—No receipts and all quotations are ominal. There were no receipts last month, nor in the ame month last year.

Kerosene.-Receipts are some 21,000 cases from New York per 7, W. Dresser. We may quote at about 6\\$300-\$400 per case. Receipts in January were 41,715 cases, gainst 14,075 cases in January, 1887.

Lard. There are no receipts since our last report and stockers quote at 350-360 rs. per kilo. Strange to say the ower pince rules for small lots, while the stronger dealers hold out for the ligher price. Receipts last mouth were 4,625 kegs, against 6,496 packages for the same mouth last year COML—Our receipts are entirely consigned to dealers and companies. Since our last report arrivals have been:

 1,766
 tons per Eastern Light from Newport

 3,508
 ,, A. D. Barder from Cardiff

 1,856
 , Abana

 1,778
 , Bayswaler

 10

Receipts in January were 16,459 tons, all British, against 12,747 tons for the same mouth in 1887

12,747 tous for the same month in test?

Cerment — There are no receipts and we continue quotations as follows, viz; British, 6\$000—6\$400; German \$\$000—6\$000 and French \$\$000—7\$000. Receipts last month were 22 talls British and 5,834 French and Bedgin; total 6,038 brts, against 6,238 brts of all sorts for the same month ast year

Rice .- Receipts since our last report are some 3,500 bags win Europe to dealers. Lors from second hamls are still justed at \$\$500--3\$\$600 per bag. In January our receipts of foreign tice were 5,300 bags, all via Europe.

'toeign tice were 5,300 bags, all via Europe.

Ho.5(in —Receipts are 978 licks, per Tiber and 15 per Tikeria. There are no changes in quotations, viz (\$000—11\$000 per lift. In January we received 808 lists, against 255 lists, in January, 1887.

Tiripontino—The Tiber Inought 510 cases from New York—Buckers quote at 400—120 is pen kilo. Receipts last month were \$60 cases, against nil for the same month last year.

Brun.—Receipts are 6,999 bags per Olivia A. Carrigon from Rosario which have been sold. We may quote River Plate bran at 28000-28100 per bag. Receipts in January were 16,866 bags, against 10,671 bags in the same month

Hay. — There have been no receipts since our last. Brokers quote at 65--67 rs per kilo Last month receipts were 5,925 bales, against 6,359 bales of all sizes for Jaunary,

Indian Corn.—Receipts last month were 14,512 bags, against 25,446 bags in the same month last year. Brokers quote at 3\\$900-1\\$000 per bag. Native maire; Penedo is quoted at 3\\$000-3\\$400 per bag.

against 11,471 , in January last year.

### SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS, 7ANUARY 23.

Arichar-Br bg C. R. C.; 248 tons; Le Content; 47 dst codfish to Zenha & Silveina.

7.4 N. 24.

PRNSACOLA-Nor bk Albiou; 604 tons; Runge; 83 ds; pine

to order.

Aracaju'-Pert by Marinhas II; 238 tons; Lomenço; 10 ds; sundries to Antonio Martiny Macinhas.
Principo-Nor bk Otra; 320 tons; Ellesen; 23 ds; sundries to

Fonseca & Cunha,

Swed big Nautilus; 192 tons; Andersen; ro ds; maize to order.

JAN. 25.

1,495 bils.

PASPERIAC—Br bg Alaska; 248 tons, Lachene; 57 ds; codfish to Zenha & Silveira.

ROSARIO—Br bg Olivia: A. Currigan; 350 tons, Landry; 24 ds; bran to Phipps Brothers & Co.

JAN. 27.

New York-Amer hig J. IV. Dresser; 572 tons; Parker; 57 ds; kerosene to order. JAN. 28.

New York-Br bg Tiber; 213 tous; Vines; 46 ds; sundries to Walter, 11ime & Co.

JAN. 29. 1 Newport—Br ship Eastern Light; 1243 tons; Williams; 53 ds; coal in D. Pedro II railway.

CARDIFF—Fr ship A. D. Bendes; 2230 tons; Etchepair; 38 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co. JAN. 30.

OPORTO-Port bk Vasco da Gama; 549 tons; Coelho; 43 ds; sundries to Costa Santos & Co 7AN. 31.

BRINSWICK-Port Ing Tel. reira; 426 tons; Caneco: 68 ds; pine to Telxeira Rodrigues & Co. CARDIFF -Br bk Abana; 1268 tons; James; 62 ds; coal to Royal Mail.

FEBRUARY 2 MACAO-Nor bk Arctic; 263 tons: Hansen; 21 ds; salt to Karl Valais & Co.

FEB. 3. ENEDO-Swed by Siri; 197 tons; Mahlinberg; 6 ds; maize to Alberto Vaz de Carvalho.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN PESSELS.

JANUARY 25

Pensacola-Br ship Forest Rights; 1132 tons; Murphy; ballast.
Penedo-Dan lug Arkeu; 186 tons; Boje; do. JAN. 26.

FALMOUTH F. O.—Nor bk Nyuphen; 307 tens; Wilhelmsen; nitrate ex bk Premier,
NRW YORK—Amer Ing Glad Tidings; 626 tens; Graham; coffee.

BARDADOS-Nor bk Homewood; 1124 tons; Klaverness; ballasi.

7 A N. 27.

Liverpool.—Br bg Cculury; 182 tons; Romeril; ballast.
Periedo—Ger bg Pollux; 146 tons; Buis; similies.
——Ger bg Clara; 139 tons; Boetleger; do. JAN. 28.

Wallaroo—Br bk Scottish Chirf; 658 tons: Evans; ballast. Maranham—Port bk Marin; 528 tons; Silva; do. JAN 29

PENEDO-Swed by Lorely; 134 tons; Lundquvist; ballast 7 A.N. 30.

FALMOUTH F O.-Swed lug Switiod; 350 tons; Wahlgren; 9.993 salt hides, FEBRUARY 1

BARHAHOS--Br bk Emma Sims; 423 Ions, Tozer, ballast. FEB, 2,

MACAO - Nor lng Vega; 109 tons; Levorsen; ballast, Pernambuco---Br bg Willie; 366 tons; Kay; do.

—During the year 1887, 527 vessels crossed the Rio Grande do Stil bar, of which 148 were steamers, 327 sailing vessels and 2 barcagas. The foreign vessels were 34 steamers and 28 sailing vessels.

#### CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA

LISBON F O.—Ger by Hinrick coffee
PORT ELIZABETH TO —Nor by Zaritza do
PERNAMUUCO—Nor by Fingal ballast
PERNTO—Newed by Naudibus do
VICTORIA—Nor by Hermanos sundries

#### FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

FRRIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

There has been a moferate business doing and the following charters are given in: Nor by Zaritza, coffee, Port Elizabeth Lo., £980. Nor lug Ifermanus, coffee, Victoria and United States, 225 da, or Lisbon Lo., 205 dd. Br by Zingara, salt bides, Channel fo., 225 dd. Swed seh Lorrly, Penedo and Liverpool, dickack, 326. Nor lug Fingal, Perambusco Lo., sugar to United States, 125 dd, or Channel Lo., 202. Nor lug Vega, Macáo and Rio, salt, 330 rs inside, or 250 rs. outside. Nor lugs Finand and Solverig, Paranaguá and River Plute, mató. 3/ and 3/ real. Freights-steamer:

| New York | 35-40° per bag | New Orleans | 45° do | Landon | 25-30° per ton | Liverpool | 36° do | Antwep | 25-30° do | Handon | 25-30° do | Handon | 25-30° do | lamburg ..... Marseilles 25—
Trieste 6
Genoa 25 o fes do

PESSELS AFLOAT & LO	ADING F	OR RIO.
Actro	Marseilles	30 Dec.
Alert	Newport	23 Dec.
Armando	Lisbon	22 Dec.
Arabia	Newport	2 Jan.
Brigitte	Cardiff	
British Queen	Cardiff	24 Dec.
Bessie Hamilton	Cardiff	r8 Nov.
Clara Maria	Cardiff	21 Dec.
Ceres	Oporto	16 Dec.
Ernest	Marseilles	20 Dec.
Eliza Everett	Cardift	o Jan.
Francis	Baltimore	
Frankfurt	Newcastle	
Gloamin	Cardiff	4 Jan.
Gaspee	Greenock	rı Dec.
Hindostan	Cardiff	12 Dec.
Hermann	Cardiff	
Hawkeye	Swansea	23 Dec.
Huntress	Cardiff	24 Dec.
Hornet	Rosario	
H. Mulder	Rosario	
Iona	Cardift	

E

John Duthie Leith 29 Dec.		G	GOVERNMENT AND PROVI			
Julius Skrike     Hamburg     13 Dec.       José Estevão     Figueira     22 Dec.       Kjartan     Rosaio		EIRCHLATION	ROPLANIMONNE	INTERREST   NOMINAL VAL	LAST SALE LAST QUOTAT	TONS
Loining Cardiff  Margaretta Liverpool	4,158,400 000 50	1,997,209 900	ices Jan July do		3404000 94	9\$000
MimosaOporto 31 Dec.  Martha BirmeCordiff to Dec.	#1 SS# 000 000 1 2	7,141,500 000 Gold La	.can of 1868	15 0/0 1,000 00 132 0/0 1,000 00 6 0/0 200—50	1,165 000 T,150 000-T,	170 000 110 000
Monika London Minnie G. Elbin New York			HVPOTHECARY NOTES.	1		
May Hulse Liverpool  Pensacola		1,230,300\$000   Biazil 3,863,100 000   Credito 3,643,500 000   di		5 0/0 100\$00 6 0/0 100 00 5 0/0 £11.5 6 0/0 100 00	73.% 721/2.% 70-7:	3 % 3½ % 93\$⊍∪a
Norwood Carliff 4 Jan. Osmond O'Brien St. Simon's Petrarch. Autworp		5,129,900 000 do 6,221,100 000 Predial.	do gold do la la de S. Paulo Apr., Oct		701/2 9/4 —71	1 00
Piskataqua Rosario Premier Cardiff			DEBENTURES AND S	HARES	LAST THYDRND	
Praesident Bunswick Parsee Richmond 28 Dec.	CAPITAL SHARES	ISSUBD	NAMES	BRSERVE PUND LAST SALE	AM'T PAID LAST QUOTAT	rions
Rapide Newcastle 18 Nov. Regulator Rosario	500,000\$ 2,500	All 200\$	All Auxiliar Banks	22,9191138 1901000	9\$000 Jan. 1858	2.la\$000
Rozella Smith         Brunswick         13 Dec,           Saga         Swansea         21 Dec,           Spes         Antwerp         4 Dec.	12,000,000 105,000	All 200 45,000 200 30,000 200	All Commercial do Rio de Janeiro	7,298,904 481 245 000 1,926,075 516 234 000 130 000 5,815 390 75 000	10 000 Jan. 1888	-
Star of England Cardiff Sarah Newcastle	2,000,000 10,000 12,000,000 50,000	All 200 45,000 200 15,000 —	do de S. Panlo	5,815 390 75 000 1,085,000 000 209 000 86,852 707 55 000	9 000 Jan. 1888	210 000
Tillid	20,000,000 100,000 5,000,000 100,000 2,000,000 10,000	All 50 All 200	0	86,852 707 55 000 128,972 112 51 000 60,000 000 200 000	3 000 Lin 1888 2 750 lin 1888 8 000 Jin. 1888	_
Zimi Cardiff 21 Dec.	6,000,000 50,000 6,000,000 30,000 20,000,000 50,000	All 200 All 200	£ 10 English Bank, Limited. All Industrial e Mercantil. All Internacional	. (£ 185,000 110 000 060,000 000 168 000 160,000 000 214 000	7 000 Jan. 1888	-211 000
ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.	£ 1,250,000 5,000	All & 20 All 200	40 do 2 series London and Brazilian, Limited	\$ 300,000 41 000 500,000 000 270 000	2 000 Lm, 1888 40 500— 8 5 Oct. 1887 8 000 Jan. 1888	41 500
DATE NAME WHERIFROM CONSEGNED TO	1,000,000 20,000 10,000,000 50,000 1,000,000 5,000	All 200	All Allerenntil de Santos, All Predia   Predia   All Rural e Hypothecasis   40 Territorial e Mercandi de Minas   40 Unido de Credito,	. 140,000 000 60 000 2,500,000 000 285 000 661 539 60 000	6 000 Jul. 1883 10 000 Jul. 1888 '280 000— 1 200 Jul. 1888 '	- 61 aao
Jan. 23 Baltimore Gr Bremen* 22d H. Stoltz & C Campinas Gr Hamburg* 26d E Johnston & C	1,000,000 5,000	All 200			2 400 Mar. 1883 55 000-	_
25 Tijnca Gr S Frans'eo* 8d E Johnston & C 26 V. de Mar'hão Gi Havre* 3td F Mazon	6,000,000 — 1,300,000 — 10,000,000 50,000	- 200 - 200 20,000 200	90 lahia e Minas. 200 do debentures		7 ° a May (887	Ξ
26 Finance Amer   New York" 24d   Wison Sons & C   Wellington 21d   do   do   do   Norton, M'w & C	1,500,000 - 1,500,000 8,000 1,500,000 7,500	All 200 All 200		9.777 119 101 000	1 000 Jan. 1888	_
29 Curityba Gr 29 Catania Gr Santos 20h E. Johnston & C	1,500,000	All 200 All 200	All Leopoldina with subs.	150,702 203 105 000	1 000 Jan. 1888 400 Jan. 1888	Ξ
20 Bessel Br 20 Ptolemy Br Santos 20 h do River Plate 82h Mess. Maritimes	15,398,400 -	All 200 - 200 - 70	do subsidiaries	6 500 165 900 520 000	6 % Det 1887	170 000
30 Mat. Binzzo Ital do 4d A. Fiorna 31 Kepler Blg do 6d Nocton, M'w & C 31 Finance Amer Santos 17h Wilson Sons & C	8,000,000 40,00		All Macalife Campos	122,000 000 70 000 70 0/0 190 000	1 000	-200 000
Feb. 1 Bayswater Br   Cardiff* 290   00     La Plata Br   Sonth'pton* 23d   Royal Mail     Sorata Br   Liverpool* 25d   Wilson Sons & C	4,970,000 24,85 4,400,000	O All 200	- Oeste de Minas	15,240 411 100 000	6 nuo   Feb. 1888 7 nlo   Det. 1887 7 nuo   Jan 1887	Ξ
2 Kaikoura Br 2 Roma Hal Naples* 23d J. N. Vincenzi & F Naples* 23d J. N. Vincenzi & F Noton, M'w & C		- 160 - 200	- do subsidiary		61; "Jo Jan. 1888	92 <sup>11</sup> 9 193 000
*1	1,600,000	00 7:3 5 200 200	do do All S. Izabel do Rio Pieto		7 900 May 1881 7 % Aug. 1887 6 % Int. 1388	
DEPARTURES OF FOREIGNSTEAMERS.	1,071,000 — 1,071,000 — 10,005,000 53,3	200	do do Santo Antonio de Padna debent'es	187 000 - 187 000	832 <sup>9</sup> Ja 7 000 Jan 1888 180 000-	
DATE NAME WHERE IO CARLO	8,000,000 10,00	10 - 200	do subsidiry	- 25 000 95 000	24 000 -	
Jan. 24 Neva Br Southampton's Sandries 25 Hogarth Br New York's do 25 V. de M'viden Fr Havre's do	3,992,900 — 6,185,500 —	6 50	- do subsidiaries. - do debentures. - do do	21 500 651 <sub>2</sub> 24 <sub>0</sub> 488 500	65 % 65 % 65 % 65 % 65 % 65 % 65 % 65 %	653½ "ú
25 Baitmore Gr Santos 26 Campinas Gr do do	\$,100,000 27,00	00 All 200	- do do	6-936-775 80-000 90,130-220 (JO-500	= non Lm 1883	
27 Tijnea Gr Hantibug do 27 Finance Amer Santos do 10 Desie Br London do	418,230 — 823,700 — 10,000,000 50.0	- 500 100 All 200	do deficitives	-1/7 2000	2 "/ Inn 1888	i ji oco
28 V. de Mar han in Santos  29 La France Fr 29 Lassell Br Santos  do	300,000 1,50 500,000 2,50 468,200 —	00 VII 200 200	do debenfares	20 1 100		-200 000
30 Niger Fr  31 Mat, Brizzo Ital 31 Kepler Blg 31 Canning Br  Porto Alegre*  do  Caffin	1,200,000 0,00 317,000 1,000,000 20,0	- 200	All Pernamburo	70,032 000 121 000	5 0 00 luly 1887 7 % 101. 1887 15 000 lan 1888	=
Feb. r Prolemy Br do do	250,000 — 2,500,000 12,5	200	All S. Christians S. Paulo e S. An no debentures. S. Paulo e S. An no debentures. Villa Label HAVIGATION CONTAINS All Amazon Stem, Navigation.	21,001 750 181 000	8 ° 1 Jun. 1888 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	=
Curityba Gr Santos Summies  Kaikoma Br London do do	\$ 750,000 50,0 5,000,000 25,0				10 000 Jan 1888 —————————————————————————————————	
2 Bessel Br Santos do 3 La Plan Br River Plate do 3 Roma Ital do do	5,000,000	21,918 200	All Ferry dehentines. National de Navgação. do 2nd series do 3nd series.	1,069,651 838 178 000	10 000 Jan. 1888	
* Calling at intermediate ports.	\$00,000 I,0	00 2,500 200	All Paulista	200 000	8 ½ 1/ <sub>n</sub> Jan. 1888	=
FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF	# 4,000,000\$ 20,0	00 All 1,000	20 Alliança	51-911 900 20 000 300-000 995 000 9 750		o→ 10 000
RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 4th, 1888.	2,000,000 20,0 2,000,000 10,0 4,000,000 20,0	00 All 200	20 Bonança	2/81/000 000 10 000	18 90 1888 18 000 2 000 latt 1888 20 000 July 1887	
NAME OF METERS CONSIGNED CONSIGNED	8,000,000 8,0 2,500,000 2,5 2,000,000 10,0	00 All 1,000 00 All 200	20 Geral.		n 1000 luly 1994	39 000
	- 8,000,000 8,0 1,000,000 10,0 4,000,000 20,0	00 - 100	10 Lealdade	21 5 1 217 20 000	2 000 July 1888	·- ····
hk B. Havener. 525 Jan. 4 New York Phipps Bros. & Levering & C	C 5,000,000 25,0 C 2,000,000 10,0 500,000 5,0	60 All 200 000 All 100	50 Previdente 10 Prosperidade. 10 União Commercial dos Varegistas.	3,230 588 17 000	10 %   m 1888   16 000	<u> </u>
bk Amy	C 2,000,000 20,0	100 All 100	Vigilaneia CENTRAL SUGAR FAI TORIUS Associa delegitimes	85 %		
Brilish bk Kate Burrill. 688 Jan. 7 Cardiff Braz. Coal Co. sp Arklow (474 27 Cardiff Mess Maritime	500,000	- 100	Bracuby debentures.	= 570	8 % Oct. 1887	303-
Sin Arklow	269,200 — 761,000 — 1,500,000 —	- 100 - 200 - 400	Porto Real dehentures	900 000	835 "Jo Oct. 1887 o "fo Jan. 1888 — 4 000	Ξ
bk Petitcodiac 682 21 Kosario 10 otter bk Kenligeru 824 22 Newport . B. Rothigues & bg C. R. C 248 23 Arichat Zenha & Silveir 248 25 Pamehiac. Zenha & Silveir	C 800,000 tr0	All 200	All Rio Bianco		4 000	
bg Alaska	C F11,000,000 32,0	000 All 200	All Associates Raios (conf).		8 %	_
bk Abana 1208 3: Cardin Royal Main	500,000	100	- S. José d'El Rey (gold)		3 °/0 Jan 1888 —	=
bk Aurorita 569 Jan. 1 Boulogue Avenier, D. & (	2,400,000\$ 12,	11	All Allianga.	16,461 809 18,682 300 rgs 000	20 000   Jan. 1888	
sp A. D Bordes 2230 Jan. 29 Cardiff Wilson Sons & Wilson Sons &	C 435,000 5.4	900 All 200 200	All Carigea	1,062 800 200 000	8 °15   July 1887	
bg Himich 263 Jan. 7 Palmira Gianelli & C	781,000 3/1 200,000	000 All 200			10 000 July 1887 ——————————————————————————————————	
Norwegian Carlor Name Manisima	e sea 600	GGO All 200 200	All Rink	92 %	(Oct. 1887 14 000 July 1887 7 "/o Oct 1887	
bg Sif 183 14 Mont Victor F. M. B. 1991 bg Sif 186 14 B. Ayres Soura A. & C.	5,50,000	250 All 200 000 All 200 100	90 S. Lazaro. All S. Pedio de Alcantara. do departures.	91,287 637 226 000 ton 68	7"/., Aug. 1887 - Jan. 1888	=
hk Albiun 604 22 Baradero G. Gudgeon & 22 Pensacola. To order	C 250,000 10,	000 5,550 200 - 200	All Petropolitans do debentures.	200 000	lan. 1888   -	_
		000 All 500 200	All Associação Commercial	402 00	8 ° 0 lan. 1884 8 ° 0 Oct. 1887 7½ ° 10 Oct. 1887 410 °	××××××××××××××××××××××××××××××××××××××
bk Margarida 369 Dec. 14 Oporto Veiga Pinto & Veiga, P. & C	C 800,000 4. 800,000 4.	000 All 200	All Carriagens Flummense.  All Commercio e Lavoura.	56,961 690 190 000 60,000 000 210 000 95 000	70 000 July 1887 - 3 000 July 1887 -	三
bg Mainhas II. 238 24 Aracajú. A. M. Marmha bk Vas. da Gama 549 30 Oporto. Costa Santos &	S 316,800 5	000 18,000 200 000 All 200	do dellentures	—	90 Jan 1888 -	
lug Teixeira 426 3: Brunswick Teixeira R. &	220,000 4	,000 All 200 ,000 All 50	o All Industrial Fluminense (kiosques)	205,800 000 - 55 00 16,334 408 170 00	1 500 July 1887 8 000 Jan 1888 2 000 Feb. 1887 3 500 Jan. 1888	$\equiv$
bk V.de M'serrate 437 Jan. 15 Rosatio J de Sonra &	2,000,000 10	720 All 200 9.743 200	a All União Telephonica. a do debentures	5,868 918 115 00	5 000 May 1886 8 % Jan. 1888	=
lug Henry 291 Jan. 15 Macso 10 order lug Nanthus 294 24 Penedo 170 order bg Siri. 297 Feb. 3 Penedo A. V. Carvalho	100,000	=   =   ""	- Victoria [nee mill]		1 1 3	

#### Insurance.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith & Youle

No. 62, Rua r de Março.

ONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie & Co No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni

DHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

E. W. May,

RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA Nu. 2, Corner of Run Visconde de Italianhy

OME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE Co.

Agents for the Empire of Krasis

Norton, Megano & Co.

No. 82. Rua 1º de Março, Rio de Jancino.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COM-PANY LIMITED.

Agent in Knode Janeiro

E. W. May,

RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 2, Corner of Rm. du Viscande de Itaborahy

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Okell, Mourão & Wilson,

87, Rua Visconde de Inhanna.

Telephone No. 193.

OMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON. FIRE AND MARINE.

Martno Hiska Authorized 1684. Fire Risks Anthorized 1970

Agente for the Empire of Kravil

Wilson Sons & Co. Limited. No. 2 Praça das Marinhas.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

John Moore & Co, agents. No. 8, Rua da Candelaria

British & Foreign Marine Insurance company, Lim'd.

Capital ...... £1,000,000 sterling

Agents in Rio de Juneiro

Swanwick & Gordon, 31. Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 427

N ORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1797

Agents in Kio de Junciro

Swanwick & Gordon,

31, Rua General Camara

#### Shipping.

# THOMAS NORTON'S

OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS
BETWEEN THE

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS Established in 1865

Loading Reth; Covered Prer No. 17, East River For Preight and General information apply to Thomas Norton,

#### Steamships.

# ${ m R}_{ m steam}^{ m oyal}$ mail ${ m steam}$ packet company.

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

> TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1888

	- 1	Steamer	
Feb.	1)	Trent	Smithampton and Antwerp, calling in Bahin, Pernauthico, Lisbon and Vigo.
	15	Tagus	Sannis, Murtevirles and Buenos Aires.
	9	La Piata	Saimes, Munteviden and Buggios Aires. Southampton and Autwerp calling at Bahia, Pernaudinco, Lisbon and Vigo.

This Company's steamers leave. Southampton on the 9th and 24th of every month and arrive in Rio de Janeiro on the 28th and 19th, proceeding to the River Plate After H<sub>2</sub> mecessary deby. The latter also calling at Santos.

The steamers homewords continue to leave Rio on the 9th

and 24th of every month

For freight and passages apply at
Rua do General Camara No. 2,

(Corner of Rua Viscoude de Itaborahy

U NITED STATES AND BRAZII
MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS

The fine packet

# ALLIANÇA,

Captain BEERS, on return from Santos will sail 1st March at 10 a m. for

NEW YORK

calling at
Bahtia, Pernambuco, Maranham,
jentering the two last named ports

Para, Barbados and St. Thomas

Passage Rates

			cabiu	shrnig	e.
Tо	Liver	pool	\$220	_	gold
	New	York	\$145	\$75	- (1
		& back	\$275		14

ssages and information apply to

Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited; Agents No. 2 Piaga das Marinhas Aml for cargo to

W. C. Peck.

No. 5, Praça do Commercio

L IVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS. UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE

BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS.

Intended sailings from Rio during February.

To New York:

		cvery 5;				
Lassell	Loading	g also in	Sante	s]	Feb.	410
Strius.					q	to th
Thessel	[Loculin	g alsır iı	Santo	s		18th
Hippari	chus	do	ılo		-	25th

To Southampton

(for London) and Antwerp Maskelyne Belgian Mail steamer.... Feh. 15th Olbers u. a. ..... a. 29th

For Other Ports: Laplace for Livergood via Bahia... Feb. 15th Nusmpth for New Orleans ..... 16 20th

To Rio Grande Ports:

Chathan. As announced.

Mails are clased as automored by the Post Office. For cargo apply to

Wm. R. McNiven.

35. Rua i" de Maiço

For passages, parcels, specie, etc., to the Agents -- Nurrun, Muraw & Co

82 Kna 17 de Março

### Banks.

# E<sup>NGLISH BANK</sup>

RIO DE JANEIRO (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON BRANCHES:

Rio de Janeiro, Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Santos, São Paulo and Porto Alegre.

ONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

THE LONDON FOINT STOCK BANK,

HEAD OFFICE:

BRANCHES: LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, FERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, AND NEW YORK.

 
 Capital
 £ 1,250,00c

 Capital paid up.
 625,00c

 Reserve fund.
 300,00c
 Messrs, GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.,

LONDON. Messrs. MALLET FRERES & Co., Messis. J. II. SCHRÖDER & Co.,

# Banco internacional DO BRAZIL.

HAMBURG.

22, Rua da Alfandega, 22

Capital. . . . . 20,000,000\$000 President
Visconde de Figueiredo Edward Herdman, Esq
This bask draws on
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons—London
Messrs. De Rothschild Frères—Paris

Hamburg Berlin Bremen Frankfurt o/ Main Autwerp Deutsche Bank..... Banque d'Anvers.....

Rome Genoa Naples Milan Banca Generale, and agencies.

Banco Hipothecario de Es-pana, and agencies......

cities
Madrid
Madrid
Barcelona
Pauli
Malaga
Tarragana
Valencia
and other cities in
Spain and the Canary Islands
Lislon
Oporto
and other Portuguese
cities
Ruenos Avres

Banco de Portugal, and agencies ..... English Bank of the River {
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